The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLVI. MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PIANOS

And ORGANS, including the unrivaled HALLET, DAVIS PIANO and ESTEY ORGAN. Also, Lower grades, Second-hand Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, and many Musical Instruments to rent. Tuning and repairing done.

ESTEY AND CAMP,

188 and 190 State-st., CHICAGO, Cor. S. Dearborn, - - Cor. Lake.

The Claremont Cottages Are completed.

The Claremont Cottages Will last a lifetime.

THE HALLET & DAVIS PIANO,

Which was used by CARL LAUBACH at the Convention of the MUSIC TEACHERS' NAT. ASSOCIATION in New York, Can be seen and heard at WAREROOMS OF W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

The Claremont Cottages Are well planned.

STATE LINE

The Claremont Cottages Children-st., cor. Thirteenth-st.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Possess 3 important characteristics. UNIFORMITY, DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF METAL. Sample Gross, 26 cents, mailed free to any address on receipt of an envelope with business card. Address the Sole Agent in the United States, PAYSON, BECKWITH & CO., 10 Washington, Chicago; 44 W. Lombard-st., Baltimore, Md.

The Claremont Cottages Are low priced.

The Claremont Cottages Commanded from several car lines.

TO RENT, IN THE Tribune Building, A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT. Will be ready for occupancy about Nov. 1, 1868. Rooms in Tribune Building.

The Claremont Cottages Situated in light and air.

The Claremont Cottages Five cottages nearly complete.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING SUPERIOR QUALITY IN SHIRTS, "ready-made" or made "to order" at prices no higher than are usually paid for inferior Furnishing goods, should go to WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.

The Claremont Cottages Can't last a few years' rent.

The Claremont Cottages Have Pointed Painted Brick Fronts.

Waukesha Water CHEAPEST DRINK. 20 gallons for One Dollar. Delivered every day at Waukesha. Take Clybourn-car, north.

The Claremont Cottages Take Twelfth-st. cars.

Men's and Youths' Summer Hats. All leading Americans, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. SAMUEL & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 87 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

The Claremont Cottages Office, 100 Washington-st.

The Claremont Cottages Cable-cars, cor. Thirteenth-st.

A MOB'S VENGEANCE.

John Memphis Taken from the Jail at Mound City, Ill., and Hanged.

Armed Officers and Strong Doors Fail to Stay the Swaying and Angry Crowd.

The Murder of His Bride's Married Son-in-Law the Crime for Which Memphis Paid the Penalty.

Shawneetown, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Last night, at the designated hour of the last of the assigned accident the hour of 9 o'clock, there sung out a considerable part of the city Marshals. The excited citizens sprang from bed and hurried to the scene, only to be informed that a mob was making an assault upon the county jail. Everybody made a rush for the scene of the operations of the mob. Quite a number of persons arrived on the jail before the work of the lynchers had been completed, but were too alarmed to approach the building to the scene that had been passed by the men who were engaged in hanging John Roberts for having committed one of the most dastardly murders known to the annals of crime. The Sheriff, being apprehensive that an attempt would be made to break the prisoner, made preparations to receive the unusual visitors, and had four men besides himself in the building in order to successfully accomplish their ends in case the Sheriff and one of the guards were passed in the second story of the building to a room the windows of which looked in the rear and adjoining the cell occupied by the prisoner. The other three were sent to the jailer door.

THE ATTACK.

About 1:30 o'clock the guards noticed the head of a man appear above the top of the fence, which is about fifty feet in the rear and west of the jail. The cells being west and the more distant of all, every effort was consumed the few moments back of the fence. For an instant the men manifested astonishment, and at a signal, there arose from the vicinity of the fence and disappeared over the top about fifty men, with a rush for the jail door. Others, with a rush through the fence at about the same moment, but failed to reach the entrance. One of the guards from the jail door made a rush for the mob, striking at him with clubs, and was quickly powered. By the time he reached the jail door the mob had forced open the door, and before he could close it, a dozen men were upon him. He was knocked down and overpowered, and the mob then attempted to force the Sheriff's cell open. They failed to do so, however, and

PULPIT EULOGIES.

The Late Commander's Splendid Services the Text of Many Sermons.

Eloquent Tributes from Bishop Fallows, Dr. Lorimer, and Others—Taken Impartial Services.

Dr. Tiffany Preaches on Funeral Occasions at Salem and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

SERVICES AT LAKE BLUFF.

THE CHURCHILL WAR.

THE LATE JUDGE DICKEY.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

The Chute of Delightful Objects and Spots Together for the Championship.

This Week's Progress of the Chicago Club—Sunday's Record of Ball Games—Governor's Position.

Preparation in the Wednesday Whoopee—A Wonderful Swimming Feat at Milan.

THE RINKS.

TWO GOOD SWIMMING FEATS.

OLD AND TRUE.

GRANT'S EARLY LIFE.

The Struggle of His Youthful Days to Earn a Scanty Livelihood

A Hand-to-Hand Fight with Poverty Borne Heroically Without a Murmur.

The Years With the Great Soldier Are Inhabited in the City of St. Louis.

St. Louis Republican: Previous to entering for the silver semi-struggle of the old gentleman have wrestled with more to more interest or more keen and vividly grasped than in St. Louis. Here he was cast into the face of the elements and poverty were present. Here he completed foundations that endured while life lasted and that will behind the memory when the places is gone.

Grant was a young man when he came to St. Louis first. He graduated from the West Point academy in 1843, and after the usual visit to days there he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, in this city. He was just of age. The Mexican war was not begun, and the highest ambition of the young officer was to be promoted to a captaincy. Grant's chief characteristic was his love of home. He was married to Miss Dent, the sister of an old classmate. The young people were engaged, but did not see their way to matrimony as yet. Grant's life at this time was full of pleasure. His fellow-officers formed a cheerful, happy band for the young officers in the peaceful among the surrounding families, and eager to be one. Then the Mexican war broke out and he was ordered to the front. After the long march which he served with great gallantry and won promotion. Finally, in command of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry Grant was ordered to Sackett's Harbor on the Canada line. Here his wife and their little son Frederick joined him. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to Detroit, and from there to Madison Barracks, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. It was from this post that Grant left the army. He had married a wife and child, and he did not see how he could support them on his pay as a lieutenant. He resigned his commission and came to St. Louis, where he had married. Here he went into business with his father-in-law, Colonel Dent, who owned a large tract of land in the western part of the city, now known as Carondelet. Grant built a house on this land, and moved his family into it. He also built a store on the property, which was to be occupied by Grant and his brother-in-law, Lewis Dent, who were to manage the business. The store was built on the corner of Main and Market streets, in Carondelet, which was then a village, but is now a part of the city. Grant's partner was a man named Boggs, who had been a fellow-officer in the army. Grant's brother, Colonel Simpson Grant, who was then living in Galena, Ill., was also interested in the business. The store was opened for business, and Grant took charge of it. He was not a success as a merchant. He was not by nature a trader. He was not shrewd enough to make money. He was too honest to be successful. He was too much of a gentleman to drive a hard bargain. He was too much of a soldier to be a merchant. He was not a politician to be a successful storekeeper, and therefore, as a matter of course, he was not successful as a merchant.

GRANT AT 23.

Grant at Carondelet, four miles west of the barracks, met the young lady to whom he was married, and the happiest recollections of his life are associated with it.

Unfortunately for the promising young officer, Grant's father-in-law was much in favor of a Presidency of the United States, and his friend often urged him to leave the army, promising him political preferment. Grant, however, refused to listen to these solicitations. He always looked forward to the time when he should leave the building, where he was then living, and settle down to the life of a farmer. When at last he left the army, he had already purchased his farm, and the Carondelet farm has never been sold by residence.

CHANGES IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The history of the different homes associated with Gen. Grant's stay in St. Louis is more than merely entertaining. The house in which he lived when first married, on what is now Carondelet avenue, between Ohio and Missouri streets, is still standing. It is a small cottage, one story high, and is now occupied by a family named Hoffmeister. It is the only building of the kind in the neighborhood, and is easily recognized. Grant's office, where he used to spend his time when not at home, was on the corner of Main and Market streets, in Carondelet. It is now a two-story brick, but when Grant was there it was a small frame building. Immediately in the rear of this office, on Fourth and Laurel streets, is the house still standing on the south west corner. His name for the carpenter's shop where he worked is also standing, and is now occupied by a cooper named Boggs, who has been in the same business there for many years. The old store, which was the scene of Grant's failure as a merchant, was torn down many years ago, and the property now upon which it stood is occupied by a handsome residence.

GRANT'S FIRST HOME.

Grant's first home was a small cottage, which he rented from Dr. Farrar, who lived in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Dr. Farrar was a prominent physician of St. Louis, and was a warm friend of Grant's. He was also a friend of Colonel Dent, and was the family physician of the Dent family. Grant's first child was born in this house, and Dr. Farrar was present at the birth. Dr. Farrar's son, Thomas Farrar, is now a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, and is a warm friend of Grant's. He has often visited Grant at Mount McGregor, and has been a guest at the General's home in New York. Dr. Farrar died about two years ago. Grant's second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's tenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eleventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twelfth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirteenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fourteenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifteenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixteenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventeenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighteenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's nineteenth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twentieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's twenty-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirtieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's thirty-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fortieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's forty-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fiftieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's fifty-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixtieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's sixty-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's seventy-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eightieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's eighty-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninetieth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-first child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-second child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-third child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-fourth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-fifth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-sixth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-seventh child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-eighth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's ninety-ninth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister. Grant's one hundredth child was born in the house on the corner of Main and Carondelet avenue, which is now occupied by Mr. Hoffmeister.

GRANT'S FIRST HOME.

GRANT'S FIRST HOME.

GRANT'S FIRST HOME.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE.

Mr. Gould Figuring Up a Rise, and Very Large Rise at That.

The Real Secret of the Recent Slump—Jay G. Caught by the Upward Turn.

Favorable Reports from the Chestnut Crops—A Flower Festival at the Empress Josey Home.

New York, July 20.—[Special.]—The Times financial review says: Last week it was said there were no cases left in Wall street. All the large operations were settled, the stocks were in strong hands, the public was in control, and the period of dullness, which, as has developed the experience of a long, and a very dull time, usually so often does follow. They succeeding a fall in most the general impression was current that the bottom of the decline had been reached. Then everything was to look for a rise. They succeeded in this. It is a fact that prices would have a certain tendency, that they have given the stocks that should have support at that point they are still falling the market will fail to respond from whatever the Street's opposition. But to the contrary effects that for the past week to the public, and prevailed with more.

POLITICAL POINTS.

[illegible]

Washington, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Representative Warner of Ohio, returning to the congress of Cleveland's nomination on the New Orleans spree. "The Democratic party will unite. The Democratic party will unite. The Democratic party will unite.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY EDITION.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL FUNERAL OF THE FUTURE.

The editors of THE TRIBUNE, combining biographical and editorial notices of Gen. Grant, and reminiscences of events and opinions from various parts of the country, has in great demand. Although a large number of extra copies was printed, the edition was consequently exhausted. All those would have been pleased, and orders for most or for many more will be filled. This memorial number of THE TRIBUNE will be valuable for time, and will be a compendium of the times well worth keeping.

FOR HEARTH AND COUNTRY.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE going out of town for the summer will have it mailed to them for 50 cents per month, postage free. Sunday edition included.

It is thought that 50,000 veterans will be on hand to the procession in New York the day of Gen. Grant's funeral.

The starting-house outlook for the last week, although the totals fall below the previous week, are still considered remarkably favorable.

Gen. Fred Grant left Mount Washington at midnight on Sunday in New York, where he will arrange with Gen. Hancock and Mayor Gleon the details of Gen. Grant's funeral.

By many inventory item, of recently planted, have removed of late in Sunday seems that it is considered the Pickets have adopted a good habit for benefiting the Government.

Several papers in England are abusing the Prince of Wales for going to the racing stud, on account of the many scandals that have been exposed in connection with the English turf.

J. C. Penny, clerk of the Kansas Penitentiary, who embezzled under Democratic Governor about $5,000 and has since been to Europe, has just been captured in Cincinnati, O., and returned to the scene of his crime.

An American grocer was held at Ogden's throw, in his city, yesterday. The rat flag took the place of the Stars and Stripes. The operation were attended with guns, and immediately gallows meeting myriad were at a modest premium.

Later news from the seat of war in the United States of Colombia indicates that the recent battle at Colenzo, in which 1,000 men were slain, was not a Government success, the honor being about equal and the casualties nothing to speak of.

Tennessee the last yesterday the gallant worked in its efforts to the memory of Gen. Grant. The memorial services held in Chicago and vicinity, at the fallen hero's old home in Galena, Ill., and elsewhere are worthy to the more virtuous of Gen. Grant's Tributes.

The Cherokee Indians, it is said, are greatly excited over the proposition to allot their lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian to the United States Government, and the question ranks in the pending account for members of the Cherokee Legislature. The Indians feel gloomy as to the future.

A majority land-grant has extended over Great Britain. Children are cycles to handsome, and scores of members of both sexes and hours are spotted daily. Additional favor is added by the provisions of hydrophobia, the streets being alternately treated because of the many mad dogs running at large.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, who, it will be remembered, was one of the representatives of the Oklahoma colonists when a journey was made to Washington to plead before the Administration the interests of the settlers there, says the settlements will be certified and that Oklahoma will be opened fairly to settlement.

Post Brooks, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, objects to dismissal under a shell. If his office is wanted by the Democratic administration, to reward some one of the faithful he is perfectly willing to step aside, but he insists that the change shall not be made with the charge of irregularities hanging over him, and he will insist on a thorough investigation.

Secretary Herbert has expressed an inquiry from the Federation of Labor Unions regarding the letting of contracts to anything of private labor, stating that the Government is opposed solely to the idea, having in view the greatest economy and beyond this there was no thought of defying the policy of the Government in relation to contracts for public work.

Jesse Haynes was taken from the jail at Council City, N.C., on Wednesday morning by a mob of fifty masked men and hanged. His crime was the murder last September of Capt. L. Daniels, the constable, who had attempted to arrest Haynes's daughter in the face of the latter's threats to kill an officer if the marriage ceremony was performed. The killing took place within two hours after the wedding.

Pennsylvania Republicans will probably not begin the campaign meeting until the middle of August. The will open with the Allegheny Valley, and it is the present intention to remain there through the month of November. It had intended to leave the Hubbard Capital more Saturday, but the death of Gen. Grant has altered its plans. Secretary Lamar will accompany the party in his fishing trip.

Notwithstanding the fact that July 24, the Mormon Sunday, passed without any disturbance in Utah, it is said the military authorities have received advices which make a close watch to be kept over the Salt Lake Valley. An interview with Gen. Stewart at Omaha is printed this morning which explains the cause for the fears that the polygamous saints are stirred to some serious trouble at any time.

POLITICS AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. T. E. Tobin, a prominent member of the Iowa Senate and an original advocate of prohibition for that State, has been traveling through the South with the purpose of interesting himself in the actual operation of the prohibition laws in that section. He has given THE TRIBUNE the results of his investigations and observations, and much is to be learned from the Southern method of dealing with the liquor question.

There is almost a universal testimony toward prohibition in the Southern States, but it is never urged on the argument of party advantage, and certainly never upon the form of local option. That is the reason the prohibition movement in the South has created so little stir though it has been encouraged and developed by the Democratic party. The prohibition movement in Iowa and Kansas has been a political sensation for years, and has cost the Republican party directly and indirectly thousands upon thousands of votes in Iowa and other Northern States. But more lasting has been quite formal prohibition in several of the Southern States under Democratic auspices without exciting any protest, without arousing the resentment of those who are not against temperance legislation, without creating any opposition that the Democratic party is an organized conspiracy against personal liberty, and without alienating any voters either in the North or the South. Prohibition and party politics have been kept entirely separate.

Mr. United spoke as an Confederate Colonel of Richmond, Va., who says that "the majority of the Democrats of the South are in favor of prohibition, but the Democrats of the North are against it, and if we should make it a party question it would take us all to pieces." The same gentleman added: "We Democrats vote the Democratic ticket first and attend to religion and prohibition afterward." That tells the whole story. Conventions are held to nominate Democrats and not to sustain opinions. Men are elected to office to administer them as Democrats, and, for the greater profit and glory of the Democratic party, if anything is to be done in the way of prohibition it is united and quietly, like other non-partisan legislation, and the Democratic party does not suffer for it.

This same unfortunate officer—Col. James B. Carp—is also reported as saying, when asked what is the primary question with the people of the South: "Supremacy in our own State Governments." He went on to state that the subjection of the Republican theory and "keeping the negro down," are the spiritual bonds of the Democratic party South, from which no side issues are ever permitted to divert the people. This course has not prevented the Democrats of the South from adopting quickly(?) measures more generally in the South than in the North. Why, then, should not the Southern party in the North plant itself as firmly on the principle of Prohibition and let practical work and its very destiny, which will surely be high license and local option? The intelligent to Tennessee among the Republicans of the North ought to be and is as strong and loyal on the abandonment of the Democrats in the South to its State sovereignty. No side issue should ever drive a Republican from his party any more than it does a Democrat. Prohibition is in no sense a political question; it is a matter for each community to settle for itself, and Southern Democrats have shown more wisdom in handling it than Northern Republicans have shown, though the latter have working and right political principles to defend by clinging to their party.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

We have had a considerable advance in stocks. It remains to be seen whether prices can be maintained at their present level. It is of course a great advantage to the New York Central railroad to have gotten control of the West Shore, and a fortunate thing for the Pennsylvania to have escaped another "gentle" attack. If the labor troubles can be maintained on such a basis as to pay to their charges. It is an important gain to the St. Paul to have secured the help of so able a manager as Mr. Jenney. But all these things do not create traffic. We dare to believe that any advance in rates that may be made in consequence of the West Shore and both Pennsylvania deals will proportionately increase the income of the roads. The sentiment brought on the back from Cincinnati last week, small if not quite enough to make up for the higher charges per hundred pounds under the new schedule, and evidence multiplies all around to show that the country is not yet ready for a large advance in the prices of commodities or services of any sort. It is worthy of notice that, although labor freights are commonly low, there is a large quantity of common ore and wheat, the transport of any increased demand in the near future. If the water routes can get as little business when in the hands to some from that will justify the speculations of those who are bulling the railroad stocks? A stock selling at the present price of New York Central ought to pay 4 per cent at least. It now pays at the rate of 4 per cent. It may be that the management of this property can see a little ahead such a lack of business as will afford only a net income of 4 per cent, but it certainly does not appear from the figures of the ordinary person. The street we are here we have to look and trained in large quantities in the East as to Europe for the present at least, and the supply is more than the drain this year is smaller than usual. The eastward freight is small. Some will naturally be attracted if the present business are settled up, but it is not many weeks before the competition of the water routes will come. As for the general condition of the West there, it is not a much better than it was a few weeks ago, when the pessimists were lamenting the wonder they are correct them, and predicting much lower prices for stocks. There is good but more to question the permanency of the rise in the dividend-paying stocks of the railroads of the Northwest. A country that has mortgaged to date, as its Northwest during all the depression we have had the carrying measurement to accept. But, counting out speculation, getting has the power to justify or could an advance in any of the securities. Bad at West.

The developments in the manufacturing industries seem to more confirm the belief that there is a gradual improvement, which is likely to reach the proportions of a good trade in the fall. Perhaps the best encouraging feature of business is textile goods, but even there some improvement is reported in the leading cloths. Nearly all the leading mills have been shut down partially or entirely for considerable periods during the spring and summer, and stocks are smaller than half year at this time. In iron there appears to be a rather better movement. The coal trade is stagnant. The lumber trade in this part of the country suffers on the reference of the crops, but indeed any is a little better in anticipation from harvesting. Advices received by wholesale houses of shoes are quite as favorable from the leading regions as could have been expected when the season of 1894. It is expected that there will soon be a good demand for staple merchandise. Reports from the South are every way encouraging. The subsidiary prospect is unlimited, and there is a general springing up of industrial enterprise. It would seem that that part of the country is taking steps to provide itself with nearly all the manufactures and commodities for which it has heretofore depended on the North.

Failures and labor troubles have ceased to cut short of a figure. The strike at Homestead is the only determined and aggressive one of large proportions left. The last failures in Ireland have given a shock to business in the United Kingdom, but the London dealer says that a permanent improvement has begun; that small to recovering; the labor troubles are ending away; stocks of goods are running low; and money is abundant.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS.

There is a general complaint on the part of men engaged in the business of shipping grain from this city that the existing rates to the East discriminate against them so severely as practically to prohibit business. They say that Duluth and St. Louis shippers have an advantage of fully two cents per bushel as compared with their brethren in Chicago, and are therefore enabled to command the bulk of the collection of the interior. Exactly the same is true of Southampton, Indianapolis, and many other points. One party who have to shipped money and wished to a grain buyer in Iowa, only to find that the purchase is sending of his grain to other points, and given as a reason the fact that he was classic much more favorable terms. This and other similar complaints refer to the handling of grain which would be transferred en route if rates were at all, and therefore does not pay toll to the elevators. In this particular at least it is not discrimination against Chicago that drives the grain away from this city to find a market at other points.

The great difficulty lies in the fact that even where the Chicago railroads are agreed on a working basis—and they cannot always do so—it is impossible for them to control the action of the many other lines which are competing for a share of the grain-carrying trade, and which find it difficult to obtain business without cutting on the lowest rates that may be agreed upon as a standard. No one who habitually has dealt with them for ruling business on terms which tend to increase the price paid to the producer and at the same time lessen the amount which the merchant has to pay for the property, but the effort to the advance to the Chicago merchant of the same. It is possible to a practical circumstance of injustice to the transaction of business, and please bring at a double disadvantage as compared with the country buyer. He cannot get himself being the larger expenses that presumably exist operations in the city. And the evil is a double one in another way. In immense any selling of agricultural articles in the rural districts in full as great proportion as the buying greater is discriminated. Both the starving and the distributing departments of our city industries are thus cramped by the present operation of the railroad system in the West, and the evil is growing with each succeeding year. It becomes to be even worse than now, if that be possible.

It is very difficult to suggest a remedy—perhaps therefore to find one. But the problem is really the most important that presents itself for consideration to the city merchants, and ought not to go unsolved for want of a vigorous effort. Can it be so far the control quick law of competitive conditions that many other lights which are of minor importance. Two or three attempts have been made within a few years past to get up organizations to furnish correctives, but they have done little beyond showing that it is difficult to find one another out. Among the many evil that must be made before such a scheme will ever be started. The Board of Trade of the city has a Committee on Transportation, the duty of which is to have most of the conditions here noted, but the gentlemen composing it appear to have done very little the several years past, while the wrong has grown to gigantic dimensions.

CHOPPED UP FACTUAL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHY.

A Boston paper, commemorating the memorial of the Western commercial state to the East, declares that the most shows strongly "the growing and dominating tendency to unity and fraternity among all Americans," Inviting with emphasis at this thought the same paper lately and strongly said:

The time has, when the masses of men and large cities with a common object have been small in a pre-commercial age, when the distances, if we will, were as the centuries separating us from the days of Abraham, when the ocean was a barrier to communication and the land was a barrier to progress, when the mountains and the rivers were the boundaries of nations, and when the nations were the boundaries of civilization. Now the ocean is a highway, the land is a highway, the mountains are tunneled, the rivers are bridged, and the nations are the servants of civilization.

The Indian paper will recognize that this phenomenality of a Scientific action, made by men who would scarcely call a few hours from their associations, demonstrates "how vastly relations of space and time serve to unify the unity and fraternity of our people." The illustration is a very striking one, and may be cited to show not only the commercial powers of the country but as well the political development which has gone along with it even to men and have to encourage encouragement and support. Railways and telegraph lines are only dominant great business enterprises, but have wrought vast changes in the political life of a country when a party of citizens can make a holiday excursion over a route formerly traveled only by stagecoaches and streetcars. Further the business methods and the political methods of the days would not will apply at all points in the face of the United States.

The political political history of these movements was foreseen at a time when [illegible] and [illegible] and the people of different sections were largely strangers to one another. Before the Indian army from the Mississippi Valley down to St. Paulus [illegible] of goods and produce [illegible] and not to be considered in any complete sense [illegible] business, social, and political interests were confined within a narrow circle, and the whole machinery of affairs was to develop a sort of exclusive, and unfair to the World, but even to the counties. The mass of the people lived like colonies of their own there, and the Representative Assembly [illegible] was the natural expression of local pride. When [illegible] Colonies and united [illegible] were large within such a narrow range [illegible] a united front was to respect to political questions and aggressive far beyond the limits of its own State. It was not such a time that State sovereignty and "Jeffersonian Democracy" were developed to their full perfection.

The growth of the country has been chiefly by natural nationality. Business politics and interest in the new order of things were quickly developed, and it seems now a long time to get rid of sectional political notions. Such sovereignty still survives. The advocates of the doctrine at first bitterly opposed internal improvements in the way of turnpikes and waterways, and were not over-pleased until railways and telegraphs had done as much to nationalize the country and bring the people of all sections into a closer union. It seems extraordinary that what struggling against progress for nearly a century the old Jeffersonian notions should still survive, but in getting at issues of all kinds [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] to have a unit of nationality. And it is not here for railways and telegraphs for the action of nationality alone could have been developed as it is today. The same agencies that have caused the wonderful material growth of the country have been instrumental in stimulating its political progress and fostering the sentiment of nationality. Such is the effect of every agency that tends to bring the people together and unite them in social interests and sympathies.

ELECTRICITY.

Edison has $5,000,000 with two years ago, and still had work for 50 men. This is about all the history of the Empire manuscript that is worth the telling. It is true, there are some other items of fact connected with these statements, but they are secondary of interest to the reader. No one except the one who gathered them, the men knows exactly how or where they first saw the light, but no one wants to know. It is sufficient to say that the foregoing shrivings knitted to the record as we have given it starts when the pain has let. The reality of the Edison items that of the Confederate bonds, or that of the French assignats which have almost passed out of history though the world were rascalized with their issue.

The present century bids fair to add to its unfoughts a few records of religious fanaticism, and the more conspicuous examples from the exception as a result of erecting [illegible] and of a healthy skepticism, were it not that the last fifty years have witnessed one of the most extraordinary feeds that ever crop perpetrated. We refer to the Book of Mormon, which is still current to have been translated by Joseph Smith from a set of golden plates that might seem to have contained an extraordinarily [illegible] for. It is but to assume that the story is believed by at least a hundred thousand persons in different parts of the world, including Utah, but it is not necessarily accepted by all who are classed by the Mormon Apostles as belonging to their church. It seems incredible that so many people can be found in this age of enlightenment with minds gullible large enough to accept the confirming of such a monstrous story, but it is not less a matter for surprise that we can with any truth have that record the nineteenth century of Christian. The fact can only be accounted for by remembering that the claim of the latter was first submitted to the scrutiny of learned men, while the former was offered first to the most ignorant classes of this and other countries. Superstition was much less wise in its day and generation than was the fourth half a century earlier. The lawyer stood too high to begin with. He seemed to build the walls of his edifice without having first laid a foundation in the depths of the earth, and his subscribers could see all this was beyond their sentiment in the reformer. But "Simple" only required a slight change in the subscription of the Bible and to construct a tale "Baptists"—the name of one who was struck dead for telling a lie.

Indeed, the change is so slight that, in the absence of any knowledge of the subject, one might be tempted to suspect some cunning fabricator of playing on the credulity of the world by giving it a veiled reminiscence of that promulgated by the Seventh Day Adventists [illegible] Mrs. Eddy. Its work." Write the name of the wife of Abraham backward. Then change the 3rd over the 2nd letter from the left to the right and put a dot inside the second letter. The transformation is now complete. Will any one take the responsibility of asserting that the story is not a true, made up out of whole cloth by some such man as Joe Mickelites, who has already enjoyed to palm a long laugh over the credulity of the public to defeat the landlord inquisition? Who is Stephen, any way?

Two addresses were here read lately bearing to the Indian Territory are not forthcoming "full degrees of moral worth" known as consistency. They do not conform to the encouraging record by the President's proclamation to encourage at their positions elsewhere. They now say that there are about 200,000 head of cattle in the Territory and about nine-tenths of them are not theirs. The remainder belong to all that region, they will say virtually understood, and it would be impossible to find anywhere so many acres of unoccupied land as they have heretofore been using for grazing purposes. We observe that they have very little to say now about Oklahoma as the Cherokee Strip as suitable places for feeding these cattle. On the contrary, the cattle barons declare that the Cherokee Strip is "an unsettled land there is no room in it for any more cattle." We commend the case to him in a measure of Christmas, although a few articles on the subsistence department and the responsible minds of Superintendent Washington gravely announced that there were no cattle north, numbering in Oklahoma. The truth is, the people have been intimidated by the cattle kings about long enough, and at last they are beginning to see the wrongs of the Government reservations to the settlement of any part of the Indian Territory by honest citizens seeking for homes. The more honest the settlement have themselves from the Indians are but such the paper that we notice on, and should be glad to be [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Whitbeck Gold to Have Adopted New Methods of Tunneling Old Troubles.

Several Severe Fires Laid at the Door of the Destroyers of Life and Property.

Wide Alcoal to Grow on the Turf—The Dotal Election Following Into the Rut.

LONDON, July 26.—[The Associated Cable to The Tribune.]—The monetary fear which have become endemic in South America is now a matter of significance than the periods of industrial enterprise. Many of these have succeeded in finance during commercial paralysis. They were an evident with regular reference to the direction of the wind, and it took place that the trick would inevitably carry the fashion after a long time. The habitues returned to fashion-ing were mostly importunate that with ordinary goods and form. The fire were very bad-destroy fought by the Museum fire department, which is terribly primitive in its methods and appliances. The direct loss by the fire was enormous, and the accidental damage by smoke and water amounts to millions of rubles. These fires, like most of those that have recently started Russia, were undoubtedly of incendiary origin. It is said that the police is commencing investigations in to fashion-plates which, it is believed, will throw much light on the subject. It is thought that these fires were organized for the purpose of covering some gigantic fraud, and that the authorities are on the track of the criminals, or even a confession of criminals, would not exceed five pounds per head, or in case. The police say that the Russian fashion adopted this week and Tuesday it is expected will last longer in the middle of August. Many fashion fight and plan of worship, and a careful effective in preventing these during the present. There is no doubt, that the other object has been accepted, for the incorporation of Russia and not to slightly terror. Many fashion-makers are unwilling to touch all night and to give the alarm to the rest on the approach of a conflagration, and the fashion-makers of the city are now in the habit of employing a number of night-watchmen, whose duty it is to patrol the fashion-making quarter during the night, and to give the alarm in case of fire breaking out in any of the fashion-making houses. The night-watchmen are furnished with rattles and other fashion-making instruments.

If the House of Lords refuses to adopt the Local Government to the Rural Relief Bill, the Ministry in the House of Commons will not resign, but will insist upon the Bill as it is, and will insist upon the passage of Parliament passing with the power of the Government to the end of the session.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour's Government will introduce a Land Purchase Bill next session, which will be practically identical with the Land Purchase Bill introduced by the Government of Ireland Act, 1891, which was withdrawn by the Government in view of the opposition to the early of land purchase and union of unionist between Ireland and Great Britain.

It is said that the Government has decided to introduce a Bill for the purpose of amending the Local Government Act, 1894, so as to enable the Parish Councils to borrow money for the purchase of land for allotments.

The

THE NORTHWEST.

An Infamous Daughter Uses Up Her Old Mother and Sends Her Almost to Death.

Illinois Pine Stock Added To—Reunions of Harker State Soldiers and Pioneers.

An Iowa Chapel with Tannery-Sawmills Exposed at Tabbah—Dakota Items.

Watertown, Dak., July 26.—[Special.]—A most outrageous affair is reported from Kingsbury County. A daughter of an old woman 70 years of age became enraged at her mother because she lived too long, and a few days ago forced the old woman, aged and feeble, out into the cold storm, and then took her back and beat her severely. Some neighbors learned of and prevented the second driving of the aged woman, which the daughter herself, and has not been seen since. The old woman is now in a very sad condition. The citizens are after the infamous woman.

George Godfrey of Washington, a young man 19 years of age, was drowned while in bathing in Platte River yesterday. He became fatigued under a cramp and could not keep himself.

The city election today on the water-works question was largely attended, but the vote was carried by a vote of 421 to 174. The water-plant system will be adopted.

Sioux Falls, Dak., July 26.—[Special.]—The U. S. Government appraisers have closed their appraisement of the Sioux Falls land grant, which is 23,040 acres, valued at $3.50 per acre, making the total sum $80,640. The appraisement was made by Commissioners Ellis and Hyde.

The Supreme Court has rendered both a decision and opinion in the celebrated Sioux Falls water-power case, which will be published in full in the next issue of the Argus-Leader. The decision is in favor of the defendants, and the case is dismissed.

The contract for the construction of the Sioux Falls & Southwestern Railroad from Sioux Falls to Canton, 30 miles, was let to Contractor Hall, of Sioux Falls, on Saturday last. The road will be completed by the 1st of October next.

Yankton, Dak., July 26.—[Special.]—The Yankton Pioneers' Society, which was organized in 1880, held its annual meeting in this city today. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Alex. Hughes; Vice-President, Col. Wm. Hanson; Secretary, Capt. Wm. Hancock; Treasurer, Col. Wm. Hanson; Executive Committee, Gen. Alex. Hughes, Capt. Wm. Hancock, Col. Wm. Hanson, Col. Wm. Hanson, Capt. Wm. Hancock. The society has a membership of 100, and is in a flourishing condition. The annual reunion will be held on the 4th of July, 1885.

Sioux Falls, Dak., July 26.—[Special.]—The Sioux Falls Water-Power Company, which has been engaged in the construction of a large flouring-mill and electric-light plant in the City of Pipestone, Minn., has had the machinery and fixtures of both plants shipped to Sioux Falls, and will commence operations in the latter city at once. The company is composed of Sioux Falls capitalists, and the enterprise is regarded as a good one. The mill will be run by water-power, and the electric-light plant will be used to illuminate the two cities.

The United States Court, Judge Wade, presiding, has been hearing the case of a suit in which the City of Pipestone is trying to recover from the city of Sioux Falls the sum of $5,000, which the former claims was given to Sioux Falls by the people of Pipestone, through the agency of the Sioux Falls Board of Trade, to secure the location of the Dakota Southern Railroad shops in Sioux Falls. The case was decided in favor of the defendants, and the Supreme Court has refused the application for special supreme writs of error, which were asked for by the plaintiffs. The decision of the lower court will therefore stand.

Sioux Falls and the Council of the City of Pipestone, in order to settle the suit between themselves, have entered into an agreement, whereby the suit is to be dismissed, each party to pay its own costs. The agreement further provides that the Council of the latter city shall submit to the people of Pipestone the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $5,000, to be donated to the Sioux Falls Water-Power Company, provided the people of Pipestone vote in favor of issuing the bonds. The election will be held on the 5th of August, and the result is looked for with much interest.

Sioux Falls and the Council of the City of Pipestone, in order to settle the suit between themselves, have entered into an agreement, whereby the suit is to be dismissed, each party to pay its own costs. The agreement further provides that the Council of the latter city shall submit to the people of Pipestone the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $5,000, to be donated to the Sioux Falls Water-Power Company, provided the people of Pipestone vote in favor of issuing the bonds. The election will be held on the 5th of August, and the result is looked for with much interest.

The total amount of cash premiums received by all companies in Dakota in the year ending with June 30 last was $1,000,000. The total amount of losses paid by all companies for the same time was $400,000.

Mrs. J. Kennedy, living near Watertown, on Monday, 21st inst., fell down in front of a horse-rake, which passed over her body, inflicting injuries from which she died in a few minutes. Three of the children are also severely injured. The accident and injuries are reported to be fatal.

Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company, Judge Hand, presiding.

Ashland, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Judge Hand, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has issued a temporary injunction restraining the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company from building its road to Ashland. The injunction was issued on the application of Ashland citizens, who claim that the road has been graded on the wrong side of the street, and that the company has failed to comply with the conditions of the grant. The case will be heard on the 29th inst., when the injunction will be made permanent or dissolved.

Superior, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Judge Hand, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company from building its road to Superior. The injunction was issued on the application of property-holders, who claim that the road has been graded on the wrong side of the street, and that the company has failed to comply with the conditions of the grant. The case will be heard on the 29th inst., when the injunction will be made permanent or dissolved.

Ashland, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—A committee was elected last night to raise a subscription from Ashland citizens to defray the expenses of the injunction case against the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company. The committee will go to Milwaukee this evening to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of that city.

Superior, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—A committee was elected last night to raise a subscription from Superior citizens to defray the expenses of the injunction case against the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company. The committee will go to Milwaukee this evening to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of that city

BONDS.

MONEY TO LOAN

HAMILTON & STANLEY,

LOANS

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

BUILDING LOANS

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN,

BUY YOUR

Desks and Office Fittings

OF

WM. HAYDEN, 273 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS.

For the Stomach's Sake.

SANFORD'S GINGER

SANFORD'S GINGER.

OGONTZ. LADIES SCHOOL

PENNSYLVANIA

Monticello Ladies' Seminary,

INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY,

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY,

Wells College for Young Ladies,

FAMILY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Misses,

Southern Home School for Girls,

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY

ROCKLAND COLLEGE,

Mrs. A. C. Harper's Home School,

Kemper Park Military Academy,

LORD JOPPERT'S EXTRACT

LORD JOPPERT'S EXTRACT

LORD JOPPERT'S EXTRACT

BLANCARD'S

PILLS,

COOK'S TOURS.

Rupture.

$100 REWARD!

WHERE TO GO

A SUMMER TRIP

SALE OF ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Poland Spring Water

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,

H. RICKER & SONS,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE OCEAN HOUSE

THE CITY.

PERSONALS

Gen. Alexander Piatt, Washington, D. C., engineer of the Panhandle railroad.

H. C. Hunt, Stockton, Cal., and Dwight D. Perry, Indianapolis, Ind., are at the Sherman.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and John Dawson, Chicago, Ill., are at the Auditorium.

Mayor Frank Powell, La Crosse, Wis., and Capt. R. A. Hoyle, U. S. A., are stopping at the Leland.

Sir Geo. J. S. Tolbard of London, late Consul at Liverpool, England, accompanied by his family, arrived at the Dearborn yesterday.

Ex-Premier David Davis and Judge John M. Scott, Bloomington; Judge O. H. Cole, St. Paul; Warren Woods, California; C. Morse, Tuscaloosa, and J. C. Anderson, London, Eng., are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

The Assembly of Knights Templar will have the Battle cross in Masonic Temple today. The following are the heads: Knights Templar, Sir John Corson, Philadelphia; Generalissimo, Sir Edward Stanley Kelly, Toronto; Captain General, Sir Alfred Ernest Hopkins, Montreal.

In addition to the suit against J. J. Dixon the Wade Park commissioners and Judge Tuttle, as the result of ruling had been brought against Judge Tuttle, have also been brought against Judge Dickman and Judge Tuttle, who are sought to be joined as parties plaintiff, on similar pleadings.

The switch did not rise at the Columbia Hall night until 1 this afternoon before it the Boston Typical Orchestra and arrivals at the theater until 4:30. Owing to a delayed train, a local band was hired to play in front of the house, but it had a large crowd in front when Mr. Sousa, with his Boston musicians marched up.

The Police Digest Young Men's Catholic Club yesterday had Democratic tickets and at Bohrer's Hall, corner of West Lake and Halsted streets, and elected the following officers: President, C. J. Dunphy; Vice-President, John A. Sullivan; Financial Secretary, Edward Hennessy; Assistant Financial Secretary, John J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Peter J. Sullivan; Sergeant-at-arms, Wilfred Barker; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Hennessy; Trustees, Joseph Hennessy, Edward Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan.

UNION SUPERVISORS

are chosen after strife which continues even to-day.

The recent reduction of members of the Board of Trade for trading after hours must greatly increase the membership of the Chamber of Commerce, many there being a large portion of the traders in the former organization who do not belong to the latter. A petition for admission to the Chamber of Commerce is now in circulation, and it is expected that a large number of names will be added to the list.

ELECTRIC FATALITY.

Coroner's inquest yesterday morning concerning death of Henry Hart.

Verdict, E. H. Dupont of Louisiana, late Consul at Liverpool, England, accompanied by his family, arrived at the Dearborn yesterday.

Ex-Premier David Davis and Judge John M. Scott, Bloomington; Judge O. H. Cole, St. Paul; Warren Woods, California; C. Morse, Tuscaloosa, and J. C. Anderson, London, England,